

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month 80 50 DAILY, per Year 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added THE SUN. New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The American Understanding.

Senator Cullon adds his assurances to those of Senator Longe concerning the import of the new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. His view, like Mr. Longe's, is that our natural and necessary power to control the canal fully at times when we are at war with any nation is understood by the terms of the proposed convention.

It is upon this understanding, based upon the avowed interpretation of the treaty's text by these two leading members of the Committee on Foreign Reations, one of whom is practically the State Department's representative and manager in putting the treaty through the Senate, that the convention will be ratified.

The Senators who vote for it will vote canal " wholly under the control of the United States alike in peace and war," to borrow Mr. ROOSEVELT'S impressive definition of the condition that seems vital to him, no less from the standpoint of our sea power than from the tandpoint of the Monroe Doctrine.

Is it an improper or an unprecedented thing to declare to Great I ritain and the world, in advance of ratification, the American interpretation of the terms of the agreement into which we are about to enter?

No, for in 1850, after the ratification by our Senate of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the British Government filed at Washington an extraneous memorandum stating its understanding of the terms of that agreement. And upon that Government ever afterwards acted.

Not Cause and Effect.

We observe in the same number of our Far Eastern contemporary, the Manila Freedom, the report of the arrival in the Philippines of Mr. FISKE WARREN of Boston, Massachusetts, and the narrative of the murderous attack by Samar insurgents upon a detachment of the Ninth regiment on the Gandara River, costing our army ten good American lives.

Mr. FISKE WARREN had a singular experience for a travelling citizen of the United States. He was compelled at Manila to take an oath of allegiance to his own Government. He was made to swear that he would neither do nor eav anything, while in the Philippines, tending to incite resistance to the authority and flag of the United States.

This unusual ceremony was perplace Mr. FISKE WARREN was believed to be a disciple of the Boston school in sympathy with the guerrillas who are shooting down American soldiers whenever and wherever they get a chance. In the second place, he had come out to the Philippines in company with SIXTO LOPEZ as far as Hongkong, and at Manila he became the guest of that agitator's brother MARIANO. Mr. WAR-BEN says that he visits the islands for personal investigation of existing conditions, from both the American and the Filiping point of view.

Mr. FISKE WARREN'S arrival and the Gandara massacre constituted a coincidence, not a case of direct cause and effect. The ten American soldiers had already been assassinated by Mr. WAR-BEN's little brown brothers at least eighteen hours before he landed and took the oath of allegiance.

Marksmanship in the National Guard. The report of Lieut.-Col. THURSTON, inspector of small arms practice on the staff of the Major-General Commanding the National Guard, shows that during the rifle practice season just ended 9,838 officers and men passed the test, and proved that they had some ability with small arms. Of these 0,338, 6,147 qualified as markemen, making 00 out of a possible 50 points at the short ranges, the officers with revolvers, the men with carbines and rifles; 869 qualified as sharpshooters, using rifles at 500

perts, using rifles at 700 and 800 yards. Those figures are apparently encouraging; but a comparison between them and those of last year will show a decided decrease in every grade of riflemen. s result which should not be pleasing to the Major-General Commanding and the Brigadier-Generals. The figures for the two seasons may be tabulated

and 600 yards; and 322 qualified as ex-

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This loss is very general throughout the State, but is subscribble especially to the largades stationed in this city, During the summer as order from the Governor stricted the five brigades of the State of all the catalry, artitlery and higher Corps that belonged to them. attaching all the organizations of these arms to the Headquarters of the Guard; and seathined the First and Fifth i rigades, both in Manhattan, into a new First Brigade. Comparison of the work

from 11 in the Twelfth Regiment to

work in the two seasons.

year is 288. In the Second, or Brooklyn' Brigade there is a loss of 3, increases in the total qualifications of two regiments preventing any greater drop from last season's figures.

The Third Brigade, with headquarters at Albany, consists of the Tenth Battalion, and two regiments and one battalion made up of separate companies. In the Fourth, Puffalo, Brigade are three battalions of separate companies. All of the organizations composed of these companies have increased the number of their qualified riflemen. The Third Brigade has 1,794 such men this year as against 1,629 in 1900; but large losses by the city regiments of the Fourth Brigade outweigh gains by the country battalions, and the total of the brigade is 88 less than it was last year.

The batteries, Troop C, and the Signal Corps, now attached to Headquarters, show improvement since last year; but the larger units, Squadron A, and the Thirteenth Artillery, show losses. There is a total gain of 5 over last year's figures, however. We do not give the figures for the State and Brigade Headquarters; but the result is a total loss in the National Guard of 221 qualified marksmen, sharpshooters and experts

This unpleasant result is not to be ascribed to slackness on the part of the general inspectors of small arms practice. More interest in rifle practice on the part of the brigade commanders might have prevented it. The matter is too important to be allowed to drop. A soldier who cannot shoot is of little for it because it clears the way for a military value; and the duty of developing riflemen falls, not on the general inspectors, but on the brigade commanders and their subordinate commanding officers.

The Pennsylvania's Entry. The momentous character of the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, formally announced yesterday, for the construction of a tunnel under the North and East rivers and through the rock foundation of Manhattan Island, so as to carry two railroad tracks from New Jersey to Long Island through our own city, needs no emphasis. The Pennsylvania Railroad will thus be brought into this city and connected with the Long Island Railroad in Queens county. statement of understanding, although it | The Long Island Railroad will be brought was never accepted by us, the British into Manhattan, and the Pennsylvania company will make a close connection with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The project is not only one of the largest in a business sense ever undertaken by an American corporation; it is the greatest step taken in recent years toward the convenience and the comfort of the citizens of this city and, in fact, of the entire Eastern part of the country. The engineering work required will, of course, be costly; but it is practicable, and the credit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is adequate for the undertaking. It may be stated that the idea of building these tunnels is not a hastily sprung affair. It has been close to the heart of Mr. CASSATT, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for fifteen years and has been made the subject of a most careful and laborious

investigation during that time. Two remarks concerning this great plan may properly be offered at this time. First, it is a pity that the project as at present constituted bears no relation to the terminal already located in the city known as the Grand Central Station. What our city needs and must have in time is a union railway station. The terminals proposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad under its present plan are large, but they ought to be made larger and to include the terminals of the Vanderbilt and New Haven systems. They could be made big enough and high enough so that a great deal of space above the ground could be utilized for office buildings and general rental purposes. We earnestly commend this matter to the attention of Mr. CASSATT and to the managers of the New York Central system.

It should be said right at the outset, moreover, that the course adopted by our municipal authorities in dealing with this scheme ought to be in every way liberal and broad. Here is a corporation of high solvency able and willing to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in a vast work which will benefit our citizens in the highest degree. Our citizens and our municipality, on their part, ought to meet the Pennsylvania with the same large-mindedness which the railroad exhibits.

Copper and Water.

Several months ago we spoke of the

great change which had come over the copper-producing industry. For two years preceding one of the most notable features of business activity in every manufacturing country was the demand for this metal. The source of the demand in the new-found use of copper for electrical lighting and motive power and in the great development of all save time morts of enterprises in which electricity was concerned is needless to detail But early in the summer, however it keeps to be evident that this demand was rinckening, and it soon because clear that is Germany, where copper had been used in great quantities the condition of the electrical manufact-Western "boots" town after the great wave of prosperity had rolled by. The takings of supper largely decreased all over Europe, and, what was of more importance to the American copper producer, the European demand same to be supplied it for greater sommer-

The effect of all this upon the American copper-mining business was inthis year of any brigade as a whole with extable, and the situation has increased not possible; but the various units may by Exports of American copper have

The strikes are Mescape restinguages as to the quality of their

fallen off to such an extent that the

work in the two seasons. consumption of copper in this country must have increased about 70 per cent. organization shows a loss, varying in the past year if the surplus amount in the past year if the surplus amount hastiness of the daily press. He wants of copper has been used in our own ample time to broad. He may be slow,

has not increased in any such degree. This condition of affairs, however, did not produce an immediate fall in the price of our copper-mining securities The Amalgamated Copper Company, which holds a majority interest i some of the largest copper mines, adopted the policy of "holding the price" by methods which are now well understood; and a very large number of shareholders in the Amalgamated company believed that the power and desire of the rich men controlling the company was great enough to accomplish this supposed purpose and to maintain likewise in the stock market the price of the Amalgamated company's shares. It is the same old story. It is so hard to believe that big profits and large dividends may sometimes disappear. The fiction is so alluring that the "insiders" in control of great speculative concerns will stick to them to the last, long after the more wary "lambs" have departed, and that they can and will "hold the price" no matter what befalls.

The great fall in the price of copper stock has ruined thousands of people all over this country, and dealt a great blow to confidence in the general security of the stock market. There is even now the hope cherished by the holders of these copper shares, that the fall in quotations has only been part of a tremendous "deal" engineered by the Amalgamated company's managers for the purpose of obtaining control of the Rio Tinto mines in Spain, the Calumet and Hecla's property in this country and other great copper companies. There are many reasons, appreciable by those familiar with the copper trade and with the character and history of the Rio Tinto and Calumet and Hecla companies, which make the idea of any such control by the Amalgamated company as here stated impossible and absurd. But even assuming that such an event were possible, the attempt by any men or body of men to permanently maintain at a high level the price of copper, or any other article in common use against the natural forces of decreased consumption the world over, could only result in a failure whose disaster would be justly proportioned to the daring which invited it. In the background of all this Amalgamated Copper business hovers the shade of

M. SECRETAN. The lesson of the recent copper trouble in our stock market is very plain. If it imprints itself upon the hearts of the public, the dearness with which it has been procured will be cheap after all. It is simply the danger of investing in over-capitalized stock companies. Lessened as have been the profits of the copper-mining industry, no extraordinary fall in the shares of the Amalgamated company would have occurred if these shares had represented real value instead of simple water.

Chicago's Short Line.

Chicago, the capital of sensations and queen regnant of the new, is enjoying herself in her usual unusual way. She has a new drink, said to be a thing of beauty and of power. She owes it to Texas, the mother of mighty men. a land of giants, including trusts. The International Live Stock Association met in Chicago last week. The Hon. HENRY ALEXANDER, Texas rancher and railroader, and a party of other stockmen drifted accidentally and absenttesy to the house it occurred to the cattlemen to propose a drink. "But I don't want anything," cried the Hon. CHARLES MARTIN, Secretary of the

Hollow groans and sharp expostulations began to arise. Energetic hands were laid upon this scorner of tradition. But he rescued himself. He rose to the situation. He thrilled withinspiration. He sank his private disinclination in the desire to bless Chicago and the world. In the news columns of the Chronicle we catch him in the very act of composition and creation:

Well, if I've got to drink, I'll drink something new. Gimme a stuffed office Put it in a high-ball drop of strup. Crush the office that's right. Now pour in the gin two liggers and fill 'er up with

They drank and were happy. They named Mr. MARTIN's opus" the Alexander short line." For a week it long been the most popular drink in the regarded as artistic. It is left to be almost a part of municipal art, equal, in its way, to a vision of Fra Lonabo s. or a monologue of the Chevalier Fris-LERS. Yet there is nothing of the dijettante about it. According to the Chronicle it merits its hame. And it is

If it at for marking to its effects and when the waste for our distribution for fact. There is no made.

tages office he has administ return would not promise a proposed improsed in the real

title has fallen the honer of sutcling abat

purpose of giving the world law ripened and deliterate thought. He deplores the

ultimately he will publish a year book so that his thought may have an even finer maturity than the weekly form per-

TO RELIEVE THE WHITE HOUSE. Senator Lodge Explains His Plan for a

Separate Executive Building. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- Senator Lodge, whose views in regard to a new Executive building for the use of the President are believed to represent the wishes of Mr. Roosevelt, has made an extended statement in support of the bill which he introduced in the Senate last week. The bill, he says, proposes a separate Executive buildtwo stories, the lower one devoted to rooms for State dinners and receptions, for which the White House rooms have become entirely insufficient, while the upper story should be arranged for the Cabinet rooms and ample executive offices.

Mr. Lodge adds: "The White House would then be simply the President's private residence. Fo this purpose it is ample and always will be, because it would be wholly out of keeping with our system to build a great palace in imitation of Europe for our Presidents to live in. The White House is a dignified simple building, excellent in architecture and rich in historic associations. It never must be changed or given up to any other purpose. It will be always amply sufficient f used only for the President and his family The Executive Building, which should be handsome and in harmony with the White House architecture, must be placed near enough to the White House to admit of connection by an underground tunnel, so that the President can go to his office without going out of doors.

"My bill suggests the lot behind the

"My bill suggests the lot bearing the Treasury where the pedestal for the Sherman statue now stands, but I think a much better place would be the corresponding lot on the other side, behind the State Department. This would bring the building on the edge of the proposed park, would give it a good view and wide approaches from all directions."

BRYAN ON THE MESSAGE.

He's Persuaded That the President Heard From the Trust Magnates LINCOLN, Neb. Dec. 12.-Mr. Bryan indulges in to-morrow's Commoner in caustic comment upon President Roosevelt's first message. On the Trust ques-

tion he says: A perusal of his utterances on the trust question will convince any unprejudiced reader that the President has heard from the trust magnates since he made his Minneapolis speech. He borrows the phraseology of trust defenders when he asserts that the average man has never been so we'll off in this country as at this time. The interence is natural that the trust evil is not really serious. It is doubtful whether any one as badly scared as the President seems to be is in a proper frame of mind to calmly consider an effective anti-Trust law. He gives the benefit of the doubt to the cor-

gives the benefit of the doubt to the corporations and nowhere expresses as much solicitude for the rights of the masses of the people as he does for the interests of the great combinations of capital.

The fatal mistake made by the President is that he fails to recognize that a private monopoly is always and under every circumstance, a menace to the public. There can be no satisfactory regulation of a private monopoly; it is essentially and eternally wrong. It has always been an outlaw against society it has never been defended until recently and it is lamentable to learn from the President's message that he has been constrained by the trust magnates to withhold his positive and emphatic condemnation of the monopoly principles.

He accuses the President of a lack of

He accuses the President of a lack of candor in not outlining currency legisla-tion. He also says he sees in the Presi-dent's purpose to make reciprocity the handmaiden of protection the usual fate of the handmaiden discharged on short

Mysterious Intelligence From the Spirit World-What Does It All Mean?

as I first had a word about the spirit writing. his arms, while over them floats the Angel you will do a service to those who are at of the Grail, beckoning the youth to further is brief note of warning, which I send in a ad state as one called to end delusions, easant if calamitous.

this, for I have sent many articles on spirit writing to the press, few of them being printed (I will say) but all for a time without eminence, is shown and finally the end ur Jurisdiction.

others have given instances of automatic writing. These all are a sort of psychical phenomena The writing, in fact, all of piritualism, so-called, in all its exploitaspiritualism, so-called, in all its exploitations, is of psychic energy.

I have a word from the spirit writing to give to any interested in it. In point of fact, there is no real writing in this cult. no one knows about it, no one can know. Here is my message: Having any way to get the very smallest word from the true spirit writing they would have given to us a great happiness by passing over to this side without themselves knowing how they got here, at d then would have ended their very existence with the spirit that wrote the word. So much for the message that I give to those whose hate and excertaion we enjoy, wherever they may be, if they desire to thus reward us. The time for the unspeakable service the spirit writing had power to render is goice.

service the spirit writing had power to render is gone. In give out a spurious word as so many are doing at this time is to invite ealamity. It is for this reason that I ware against it the given the success of securing wonder, and inght on hidden things is not allowed to one who runs to read. The world had its chance since March 11, 1822.

Now the "spirit writing" that is not writting at all is not readers cult.

Trill us those who are finding their pleasure is experimenting with automatic writing and inclining an

From the Laurance freezing Jenorus
At the Matthe law court which will convenie to
Augment next Touring, the arrest justices of the
Buyerone Judichal thourt of Maine for the first time

EDWIN A. ABBEY'S DECORATIONS.

On exhibition at the American Art Galeries until Dec. 21 are ten decorations, which have been executed by Edwin A. Abbey for the frieze of the Delivery Room in the Boston Public Library. They are the last of the series of fifteen, five of which have long been in place.

The subject embodied in this cycle is 'The Quest of the Holy Grail" or rather certain incidents of that legend, which grew by accretion like the Homeric cycle and may, not unfitly, be regarded as the Iliad of primitive Christianity and Knighthood. It is a plant of the Celtic imagination, that had its roots in pagan folklore; gradually brought into Christian form, though still retaining much of the pre-Christian myths; grafted upon with a further crop of incilents that arose out of the patriotic struggle of the Britons against the Saxon invader: then appropriated by the Saxon conquerer and later transplanted to France and Germany, its growth being continually affected by its new environment. Out of the congeries of motives Mr. Abbey has selected those which are especially related to the myth of the San Greal or Sang Real, for the Gallic imagination fastened on the anagram of Holy Cup and Real Blood. It was the cup out of which the Saviour partook at the Last Supper; obtained from Pontius Pilate by the rich man, Joseph of Arimathea, who caught in it the blood that flowed anew from the sacred side, when the Body was being taken down from the cross. Joseph traversed the seas to Glastonbury. in the west of England, carrying with him the divine relic and placing it in the Castle of the Grail, where it must remain invisible to mortal eve until there should come in search of it a Knight of perfect purity. Then, before it vanished for ever, it would bring peace again on earth, and be the source of all knowledge, life and power.

For his stainless Knight, Mr. Abbey, rejecting the Parsifal of the Teutonic version, has chosen the young British hero, Sir Galahad. In the first five pictures, already in place, he brings the Quest as far as the Knight's visit to the castle of the Fisher King, Amfortas, the King of the Grail Castle, who because he had taken up arms in the cause of an unholy love lies with all his court under the paralysis of deathless age. The Procession of the Grail passes before the youth's eyes, and had he asked its meaning the cup borne in the procession would have been revealed to him and the spell would have been lifted from Amfortas to whom the comfort of death would have come. But a savor of worldly wisdom in the youth's mind prompts the answer: the question is not put and another chance of putting it must be labored for. It is here that the new pictures pick

and two companions, one of them in boy's attire, who urges the others on with a scourge. They, too, are under the spell, doomed against their will to lure Knights to sin and death, until the stainless one shall come. Sir Galahad has come and failed; and, as he kneels in an attitude of contrition, they assail him with jeers and curses. In the next picture his active penance has begun. Single-handed, he meets the onslaught of the seven Knights of the Deadly Sins, who keep the Virtues imprisoned. His victory opens the prison gates; we see him next receiving the keys from the hand of a monk who blesses him. The following picture records his reception by the Virtues, a long line of beautiful maidens, of whom those nearest to him touch their hands to his. In the next he has wedded Blanchefleur and is leaving her, his love and hers still a maider one, to pursue the Quest. Again he visits Amfortas, this time to remove the spell; To the Editor of The Sun-Sir I hope, and the old King is represented dying in resent trying it for themselves, by printing wandering. In the picture which follows he is setting forth, without his coat of mail, for the land is once more at peace In many newspapers of various dates I and the people, kneeling and standing, have noticed articles on automatic writing bless him as he goes. The Quest takes the writers may or may not imagine that him across the sea and we find him kneelby this means they have word from the spirit ing in the boat, which the Grail, borne world. I feel somewhat responsible for by an angel at the prove tilets to Sarras by an angel at the prow, pilots to Sarras. A view of the little city, crowning a rocky is come. Sir Galahad, now King of Sarras, Mrs Piper is right in her public statements consecrates a sacred place upon a hill concerning her alleged spirit communica-tions Prof. Ely, Lihan Whiting, William Stead, Dr. Hodgson, Sidgwick, I think, and with the Grail amid a company of angels with the Grail amid a company of angels. The crown, sceptre and robe fall from the youth and as he lifts up his face in

adoration, it is as the face of a child in its absolute unconsciousness of sin. This brief summary may suggest the scope of the conception embodied in these paintings and the magnitude of the effort nvolved. No such scheme of decoration, at once so vitally significant in relation to the well-springs of our civilization or so generous in scale, for Sargent's decorations at Boston are not yet linished, has been ateredit of giving the commission, but it must not be overlooked that the amount paid In trying to analyze how far he has encounded in making the most of it, one finds one's self considering it from three points of view, the intellectual; the pictorial

To yes Epison or The may our Your editorial or day on the greation of connectical prompts on the greation of connectical prompts on the greation of connectical prompts of the neveral variance, partly due to the color to receive the connection of the different variance of the different Relative Among the Mark.

From the control of the c of means ormany because, legs and spenger to mristle part lite way of giving promote permit permit remarkably convicting true fears for to the old legents, and attendantly justi-

to be an inadequacy in the representation of Sir Galahad. Hardly does he make the potency of stainlessness credible or acceptable. The irresistibleness, such as Raphael gave to his St. Michael, is wanting to him; he moves rather as a dream figure impelled not from within but from without. So he scarcely touches our sympathy, especially when he leaves Blanchefleur on the threshold of their marriage. It is, in fact, in the subsidiary parts of each picture that the convincingness and beauty of the conception are chiefly felt. Note, for example, the figure of the monk who hands the key in picture No. 8. It is to him that again and again the eye is drawn in admiration. So, also, in the death of Amfortas (11), the old man, dying, is the most arresting, most appealing, feature of the composition. But it is when women, or angels are introduced that one's interest is most distracted from the hero. How beautiful they are! The alluring purity of expression, for example, in the faces of the Virtues is irresistible. Their heads, fragrantly pure, sway like a row of lilies in a gentle wind. Their motionless bodies are arrayed in costumes of delicate richness. each one of which is differently exquisite: the expression is mostly signified by movement of the hands and head; along the line there is a simultaneous act of unveiling, diversified by separate traits of modesty.

Perhaps the most captivating of all the

figures is that of the one who holds the

and yields at the same moment, with a gest-

ure in which there is a most subtle mingling

of confidence and hesitation. The touch

of man is so new to her, yet who may doubt

this youth?

young knight's left hand. She draws back

One of the gems of the whole series is the representation of Blanchefleur, sitting in her dove-gray wedding gown; rosewreathed and holding roses in her lap; gazing before her with a look of surrender, so infinitely spiritual. In her as in the Virtues the painter has made purity adorable: neither ascetic nor ecstatic, not at variance with the humanity of womanhood, but represented as its choicest flowering. Again, in his rendering of the angels he helps us to realize that they are creatures of the imagination; especially in the last nicture, where their form is vague and they are felt rather as presences. And to this detachment from mere humanity spiritualized corresponds the expression of their faces; the wrapt adoration of beings raised above the stir of human passion, in an atmosphere of calm where passivity is action.

The intellect that has conceived these designs is not of the kind that leaps to an inspired result; its quality is choiceness and delicacy of imaginativeness that wins us by persuasion, representing in their fulness of maturity the same traits which captiup the thread of the story. In the woods vated in the artist's old English drawings. outside the castle roam the Loathly Lady ness of realization and a fair sufficiency of interpretation that make its significance able very truly to be appreciated. In modern art it would be difficult to the sufficiency of interpretation that make its significance able very truly to be appreciated. In modern art it would be difficult to the sufficiency of t Here the theme is infinitely greater and its able very truly to be appreciated. In modern art it would be difficult to name a series of illustrative designs more noble in character and suggestion.

A corresponding maturity is noticeable in Mr. Abbey's method. The tentativeness, inevitable in his early essays in oil paint; the diffidence natural at the commencement of so big a work as this, have disappeared in these later pictures. The artist seems to be sure of himself; has attacked the various problems bravely and with gusto; while the brushwork reveals a plenitude of intention and power that is admirable throughout and in very many passages most masterly. How fine, for example, are the delicately sumptuous masses of drapery upon some of the Virtues; not only composed with dignity and elaboration of beautiful folds, but painted with such quiet and broad assurance; with comprehensive confidence, but no bravado! Lovers "He stood at the head of the stairs with his thumb of eloquent brushwork, again, will com- on the trigger of his revolver. pare the forcible simplicity of the monk's figure (8) with the gracious one of Blanchehis thumb on the trigger?

KENTUCKIAN. fleur (10), no less surely painted, but enveloped so tenderly in shadowed atmosphere. They will note, too, the rendering of the dying King, where the shrunken form is so pathetically suggested beneath the ample folds of his white robe; and the kneeling figure of the woman (in 12) so finely modelled, with such an interesting movement in the carriage of the head and shoulders and that, too, so expressive of the sentiment; and they will note also in the picture of the ship at sea with what success Mr. Abbey has come through the ordeal of painting his first marine. How beautiful the color of the water and how satisfactory the rendering of its movement! There is some unintelligibility in the construction of the boat toward its stern, but it rides and moves on the water, and one can hear the thud, as it settles in the trough. Very expressive is the reverential absorption of the angel in the prow, and very clever the way in the teader of the opposition which the intricate loveliness of her robe which the intricate loveliness of her robe

is made contributory to the mystic glow of the Grail she carries. Notwithstanding the abundance of a person of genome tennement. archie-logical research involved in these canvases. It never obtrades itself beyond the just limits of being incidental. One parallel in decirative designs according to the deciral by being the state of the deciral by the dec compactely realizes a choice adjustiment of parts to a grand sessible is the one in which for collabad is borne upon a white charper

the face of the striping length Nothing fied of course is the great Raina decoration face of the striping length Nothing fied of course is the great Raina decoratout some spiritum superiority in himself tions for long as we limit our study to
can bring him through to victory And one canous at a time we shall no doubt
this the figure hardly suggests Indeed, find its application quits acceptable, but it is shown we regard them all together.

In all his various appearances there seems but it is shown we regard them all together.

as a series of decorations, following around the frieze of a room, that the incongruity of feeling which they relatively present begins to impress us. One fails to find a rhythmic continuity or periodic emphasis of movement and color; they vary conspicuously in size and color, and in character of composition and motive, and make their impression separately, instead of being in consecutive accord.

But if from a decorative standpoint these canvases are open to adverse criticism. let it not divert attention from their essential merit. Such big and serious effort is none too usual in painting-the opportunity for it, one must add in fairness, too infrequently occurs-so that, when one meets it, one's heart goes out in appreciative acknowledgment. Within the scope of Mr. Abbey's primary intention of commemorating a great theme in a series of noble pictures and of reinvesting old truth with present force, he has achieved a triumph that will win the admiration of all to whom seriously imaginative work appeals.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

Are They Adequately Paid Now by the United States Government?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE N of a recent date contained a paragraph about non-commissioned officers of the army attached to posts who are about petitioning Congress to make them warrant officers and to increase their pay from \$34 to \$75 per month. If post ordnance, commissary and quartermaster sergeants desire the same rank as gunners and boatswains at a salary of \$75 per month, should stewards and acting nospital stewards receive less?

From the writer's experience with hospital stewards in the Philippine Islands for two years and a half, they are better educated men than were the majority of Volunteer officers in the Philippines, and these stewards duties were none the less arduous. It requires years of college study to pass the rigid examinations required now for hospital stewards. To be brief, I shall quote Smart's handbook for the hospital corps of the United States Army (See page 3.)

The duties of the stewards and acting stewards are to look after and distribute hospital stores and to care for hospital property; to compound and administer medicines; to supervise the preparation and serving of food; to maintain discipline in the hospital and watch over its general police; to prepare the hospital reports and returns supervise the duties of the hospital corps to hospital and in the field.

The steward must be an efficient disciplinarian, expert clerk, accurate arithmetician, and a trustworthy pharmacist, with as much knowledge of materia medica, therapeutics, and minor surgery as will enable him to give sound advice and suitable treatment in the minor allments and accidents; in addition he must have that higher knowledge for use in the wards, which enables the experienced nurse to appreciate the condition of those who are seriously ill.

In other words, he must be a supported to the condition of those who

are seriously ill.

In other words, he must be an educated man in the full meaning of the word, and he must be an expert nurse. Now, enlisted men with a very limited education—if the three Rs can be called "education"—and with a good character and a few years of army experience can be promoted to post ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergents.

per month and hoard, should acting stewards receive less? The comparison is actually ridiculous. A graduate nurse in civil life very seldem gets less than \$20 per week and board. An acting steward must be an expert nurse and a pharmacist. At present his wages are but \$30 per month, the full steward \$45 per month. The very least that an acting steward in the army should receive is \$75 a month with full clothing allowance, and the hospital or full steward a First Lieutenart's pay. An addition of \$10 per month to privates of the hospital corps would also secure far better purses.

secure far better nurses. RICHARD E DELANFT. Hospital Corps Nurse. FORT ADAMS, R. J., Dec. 8.

With Thumb on Trigger. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you be kind enough to explain a momentous literary problem for me? In one of a certain female novel-

s books, which I am now reading. I find in description of a burning steamer that she says of the mate who was threatening the men who to know is, was this mate a trick shot?

Beauty and good sense seldom go together. We usually let our good sense go first, in order that we may keep our heauty a little longer.

Cleanliness is next to godiness. Otherwise, the

average boy is next.

The devil is an ass, but he has some very good people advertising his business.

We all know how unserfish we are when it is a question of our telling people things for their good or of keeping still for our own.

Once upon a time a People were in a fair way of acquiring a sense of humor, but the Unthinking
Many, having misgivings, recoiled.

It will enable us, this sense of humor, to vote
right on all matters not purely local? "urged the

Discerning Few

Yes, but will is not stand in the way of our supporting a permanent orchestra* objected the
Unthinking Many, and were not to be persuaded.

It is the Women's Club I move that the subject lie on the table," says

It is not good table manners to lie on the table," We are authined. For the chair is fortunately

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

details. Evidently they have been studied a firmula stronger, the Pandora, was prevented very closely and there is nothing of par functorious in their introduction each last the particular with the particular transfer for condenses were clogged with eds. some special charm of character and is producted shown in the conscientiously. Yet are brails the techniques in a trades union product shown in the conscientiously. Yet are brails the techniques in the is 80 years of age and convey of character. He is 80 years of age and mover envisables beyond its proper source of inches to be years of age and once in the composition. Perhaps, it manufacture benefit money from the union for twenty

a periormance in known of act Exemples Duer, havenic and Jacrosis will take part, and Gordon's to Longithers in which filator was famous in

Hongary has street towns of home inhabitants